

A

REVIEW

OF THE

Affairs of FRANCE:

With Observations on TRANSACTIONS at Home.

Tuesday, June 5: 1705.

FROM what has been advanc'd in the last but two of these Papers, as to the Unreasonableness of the Clamour at the *Dissenters*, I desire to form a few more Observations.

1. 'Tis apparent the Noise of the *Dissenters* ring Uneasiness is a Trick upon them, and a Wrong to them.

2. The Uneasinesses that are among us, are from such People only, as are for returning us all into former Confusions, Persecutions, and Invasions of Property.

3. These Uneasinesses are a Dishonour to the Church, as if she repin'd at suppressing Persecution and Indulging the *Dissenters*, and would revive that which she owns to be directly contrary to her Principles, and Antichristian.

4. Upon the whole I cannot but think, and I speak it with Concern, we are all Quarrelling with one another, Reproaching, Villifying, and Abusing one another about—NOTHING AT ALL.

Is the Debate, who are Loyal to the Government? Let our Strife be then to end the Question, by showing our Loyalty in our Obedience to the Queen's Commands; and what are they, *Peace and Union*. This is the New Commandment the Queen has given us from the Throne, in which her Majesty has laid no

Injunction upon us, as Queen, but press'd us to show who are Tenderest of the Publick Good, who the Loyalest to her Royal Person, and who most Concern'd for the Prosperity of England, by doing that which most may Conduce to their own Interest, and the Publick Peace.

And now what is it we fall out about? Even the Old Quarrel, Stand off, I am more Holy than Thou—Down with the Whigs, we are more Loyal than they; Down with these Damn'd Low Churchmen, we are more for the Church than they; Down with the Presbyterians, we are better Subjects than they.

Say ye so, Gentlemen, then show your selves such; the Queen has put the Test before you, show it by your Practice.

The Queen has told you, The Safety of the Government, the Prosperity of the Church, and the Happiness of the Nation, depend upon Peace, and Earnestly recommends you to the Practice; Come, Gentlemen, let us all show who is Loyalest to the Government, who is most Concern'd for the Church, who the best Subjects, by our Forwardness to Embrace the Blessed Proposal, and our Zealous Endeavours after a General Charity and Union.

The Laws Concur with this Proposal, no Man can Oppose the Nations Peace, no Man can prompt these Unnatural Feuds, but toge-

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ther with a manifest Contempt of the Queen's Authority, he must Invaide the Laws, Declare War against the Constitution, and Engage all the Powers of the Government against him.

And where's the Loyalty of all this, pray? What shall we say for these Gentlemen, that Talk of the Government, the Queen, their Loyalty, and the Church, and yet are Enemies to Peace, and promote the Daily Distractions of the Government, and the Times; I am sorry to see so much pretence of Loyalty, and so much Talking of Peace, but so little Practice.

While I am Writing this, I am Accosted by some Friends with this Question; You Talk of Peace, why then do you carry on a Quarrel with your Friends?

God knows, and all the World shall know unwillingly, with equal Grief at the Necessity, and as I have offer'd to Refer all the pretended Difference to the Decision of Private and Indifferent Judges, and Invited the Antagonist to Peace upon those Terms that no Honest Man ought to Refuse; I have Peace in my Mind, because I have Peace in my Design.

Self-Defence is the Law of Nature, and a Man ought no more to be Passive under the Murderers of his Reputation, than of his Life.

—In this, I am sure, I act by my own Doctrine, in that I am the last to Quarrel, and the first to offer Peace; and if this can be Reply'd to, I am Mistaken.

I am now, by the Course of my Story, to speak to the Military Right of keeping the Peace; I would not have the Gentleman that first Objected against it, think himself Concern'd in it; if he will, I cannot help it; and if he does, I would have him Treat me, as I do him, and Confute me fairly.

In the *Coventry* Case, I formerly said these Words——“If nothing but Troops of Horse will bring you to Peace, you must thank your selves, the Peace must be Maintain'd.”

I wave the Misconstructions made of this, as to Elections; I suppose the Objector is satisfied as to that, and as a Ground of Future Discourses on this Subject, I lay down these Fundamentals of Government.

THE END OF GOVERNMENT, IS THE PUBLICK PEACE.

All the Expressions of Justice, Order, Safety, Law, Liberty, and the like, are but Comments upon this Text; and without the first, these are nothing, they are *Non Entities*, Empty Wild Notions, and Insignificant Phrases; the Publick Peace, is the Essence of Constitution.

The Mean of Government, is Power; Law Decides, and Power Executes; Justice is Figur'd under two Hieroglyphicks, the Scales, and the Sword; one is a Determination of Right, the other the Execution of Power.

Power is Divided, into Civil and Military.

The Civil Power is Dispensed by Magistrates, Regulated by Laws, and ought to be Submitted to, by the whole Body; and this is the Substance of what we call Constitution.

This Civil Power is Supream in its Nature to all Persons or Bodies——Either in, or under the Government.

The Government is Squar'd and Regulated by it, and the People Subjected to it by the very Nature of Government.

Military Power is Executed by Deputation from the Prince, who is the Head of the Civil Power, as an Assistant to the Civil Power, and by Consequence Subordinate to it.

As all these act in Conjunction with one another, to one Determinate End, The Publick Peace; so they act in their due Subordination; the Civil Power as Supream, the Military as Subservient.

If the Civil Power finds it self Oppress'd or Invaded in its Endeavour to keep the Peace, either from Mutiny, or Rebellion at Home, or Invasion from Abroad, it calls out aloud for help to the Military Power, which may and must then come in to its Assistance.

I may be wanting in many Illustrations of this System of Power, but in the Material Parts, and particularly in the Order of Things, I am sure I'm right, and I appeal to the Gentlemen of the Law for my Vindication.

To bring this Home to our Government, and in particular, to the Case of the City of *Coventry*.

The Magistrates that Dispense the Civil Part of the Government in *England*, are the Queen as Supream; the several Courts of Justice immediately under Her Majesty, and all Inferiour Courts in Subordination to them; these are subdi-

subdivided according to the several Counties, Hundreds, Divisions, Cities, Burroughs, Corporations, Communities, and Bodies Politick; in which, by Delegation, Justice is Administred, subjected to Appeals from them to Superiour Courts, as from them to the House of Lords.

The Inferiour Dispensers of Civil Power, are Mayors, Bayliffs, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. of Corporations, Justices of the Peace, High Constables, Petty Constables, Headboroughs, &c. and these have Power to Command Assistance, in Case of Opposition in Extraordinary Cases; and no Body ought to refuse to Assist a Constable in the Execution of his Office, no not of the Greatest Quality.

And as the Constable's Authority is so Extraordinary, so he is more severely to be Punish'd in the Neglect of his Duty.

All these Magistrates are principally appointed for the Peace, and are call'd, in General, Peace Officers; the Justices are call'd, Justices of the Peace; their Authority is call'd, a Commission of the Peace; the Constable's Business is to Command the Peace; their Assemblies are call'd, Sessions of the Peace, and the like.

As assistant to these, there is a Military Power in every County; and if the Civil Magistrate finds himself Oppress'd with Tumult and Riot; if he finds, or is Inform'd of Numbers Assembling in Adjacent Parts, to Assist, Aid, or Abett the Breakers of the Peace, his Business is to send Notice of it to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who may, without any farther Directions, immediately raise the Military Power of the County, either Horse or Foot, and come to the Assistance of the Civil Magistrate, to Keep the Peace, to Suppress Tumults, Reduce Rebels, and Disperse Rabble, and Riotous Assemblies.

This Connexion of Thing, and Subordination of Power, is so Rational, so Regular, so Consistent with the Liberty, Freedom, and Constitution of this Nation, that I believe there is no Government in the World otherwise Constituted, at least no free Government; and the more the Freedom, the more this Regulation is allow'd.

Nor is there any need to rummage Law-Books for the Establishment of this Order; I Appeal to all our Constitution Founda-

tion, *Magna Charta* it self, and the Practice of Ages.

To go no farther back than our Memory, how many Times have the Train'd Bands of this City been Raised on these Accounts? First against the *Fifth Monarchy Men*, then in the Time of the *Popish Plot*, the Tumults of the *Weavers*, and the like——

Nor is it many Years ago, since Mr. B——n, a Member of Parliament, being Assaulted by a Tumult of Weavers, in his House in *Spittlefields*; and the Justices of the Peace, the Constables, &c. being Unable to keep the Peace, a Guard of Musqueteers was obtain'd from the Tower, who in Defending his House, Kill'd two or three of the Weavers, and so Dispers'd the Rabble.

It would be Endless to enumerate Particulars in this Case, but these Examples are the same with *Coventry*, and in this I have the Happiness of being Defended by the just Instructions given by the Government to the Magistrates of *Coventry*, recited in the Order of the Mayor and Aldermen, and Published by Her Majesty's Command, at the Market-Cross of the City.

That if he found the Tumults and Assemblies of Riotors, too Numerous for him to Suppress, he should forthwith give Notice of it to the Lord Lieutenant of the County, that he might take such Care for keeping the Peace, as should be according to Law.

I forbear to Examine the Contempt shewn to these Orders, as well as the Insults, Breaking the Peace, and Disobedience of Magistrates, acted in this Unhappy City; which, if Justice has its Course, must make them an Example to Posterity, because an Exact Account of them is Design'd to see the Light in its proper Time and Place.

But I think I have fairly Determin'd the Military Right of Keeping the Peace, and I leave it to any one to Object against.


These are to give Notice, That the Advice from the *Scandal Club*, will be Published in a Paper by it self, as has been already noted; and will begin on *Wednesday* next, being the Sixth of this Instant *June*; Some Business of Moment having Retarded its being Published according to the first Notice.

Whereas

Whereas a Proposal has been made by the Author of this Paper, for Subscriptions to a Book in Folio, Entitled, *Jure Divina*; or, *A Sa-ve upon Tyranny and Passive Obedience*. To which, abundance of Gentlemen having long since Subscrib'd, and the Time seeming long for its coming out, some very Good Reasons having obliged the Author to put a stop to it.

These are to give Notice, That the said Book is now in the Press, and shall go on to be Printed with all Expedition: And for the further Satisfaction of the Subscribers, the Sheets may be seen every Day by any that please to give themselves that Trouble, at Mr. J. Matthews, as they come out of the Press.

All those Gentlemen, who have Collected Subscriptions for this Book, are Desir'd to send in an Account of what Number they have taken, there being no more to be Printed, than shall be given Notice, as Subscribed; and, if they please, to Pay the Subscription Money to Mr. Matthews in *Pilkington Court, Little Britain*, Receipts will be given there for it:

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